

# LABOR CLARION

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## Noted Career Ends As Final Summons Comes To Andrew Furuseth

The "one clear call" came to Andrew Furuseth last Saturday in Washington, D. C., and that brave, rugged and honored "Old Viking" embarked on the great adventure.

While it had been known for some time that the years—they were eighty-four—and the attendant physical infirmities were taking their toll quite rapidly, yet the final news was saddening in San Francisco, from whence he had gone forth to become a national figure. Public expressions in testimony of his worth as a citizen and of his sterling character, came from many of those prominent in the official, civic and labor circles of this city.

Homage was given him in the national capital when his remains were permitted to lie in state in the auditorium of the Labor Department building where, also, memorial services were held attended by those prominent in the labor movement and in the nation's life. It was understood that the body was to be cremated and the ashes scattered upon the Atlantic Ocean.

### Was Native of Norway

Andrew Furuseth was born March 12, 1854, at Hedemarken, Norway. He attended the public school in his native land and at the age of 19, following in the footsteps of so many of his countrymen, went to sea. For some seventeen years he sailed under the flags of many nations, and is understood to have made his first trip to the United States in 1880. His practical experience—it was bitter experience in those days in that calling—well fitted him for the role he was later to play in "freeing the sailors from slavery." It was in the days of brutal shipmasters, sailing on unseaworthy vessels, the beating of sailors into insensibility by their superiors, unbelievable living quarters aboard ship and little better when ashore, food that barely sustained life, "crimp" boarding houses forcibly luring unfortunates to sea enlistments in both the commercial and the naval branches of the industry.

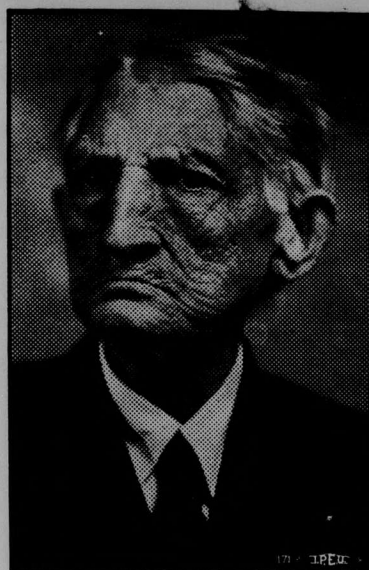
### Pioneer Work for Sailors

When, in 1885, a handful of sailors gathered on a lumber pile in San Francisco to discuss these conditions and to attempt a remedy one of the number was Furuseth, and under these circumstances was born the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. He served one term as secretary of the organization, then quit, but after persuasion again took over the office, which he thereafter held for many years and through this position came into the general labor movement of San Francisco. In the central labor body his presence and his voice were commanding. To the general local public his well-known figure on the streets, his integrity, his simple manner of living, his unswerving adherence to high principles for those in public office were a tradition.

### Enters Into Wider Field

From the San Francisco labor field the affairs of his organization led him into the state and national movements, and in the American Federation of Labor he became perhaps its outstanding figure among those not in official position. From 1890 until his health failed, two years ago, he had only missed one A. F. of L. convention.

In the early 90's began the work which will be his monument. Realizing the handicaps under which the sailors labored in attempting to better



ANDREW FURUSETH

their condition, due to the maritime laws of nations, he finally decided to go to Washington and attempt to induce Congress to revise the statutes of our own country pertaining to that subject. Twenty-one years he labored to that end amid appointments that would have long before ended the labor of one less determined. Success came for him when the law was enacted in 1915.

In a report of the New York Legal Aid Society, of which the present Chief Justice Charles Hughes and Carl L. Schurz were members at the time, it was stated that the effect of the passage of the Seamen's Bill was by far the greatest and most important thing that had transpired in the shipping world in many years.

### Becomes Recognized Authority

During this time he became one of the best known and most highly respected figures not only in the legislative halls but in the nation. He was a recognized authority on maritime law and upon the subject of injunctions. It has been related that at a session of the California Legislature when the judiciary committee was hearing various speakers on the subject of injunctions, with a time limit of five minutes on each, when Furuseth had consumed his time two or three extensions were given him until finally a member of the committee asked that the limit be removed, and when this was agreed to they listened to him for almost two hours.

A number of his pleas before committees of Congress were printed as public documents, these including "Welfare of American Seamen," his protest against a Department construction of Section 13 of the Seamen's Act, "American Sea Power and the Seamen's Act," and others. On another page of this issue are given a few quotations from his speeches and writings.

### Attends International Gatherings

He made several trips to Europe to attend gatherings in the interest of the sailors, many times working his way or traveling in the steerage. It has been said that the first time he sailed as a first-class passenger was at the time of the London safety-at-sea conference, to which President Woodrow Wilson named him as a representative. Through attendance at such gatherings and through his addresses and writings he became a world figure in the maritime industry.

## President Roosevelt Makes New Declaration Against Wage Reduction

The text of President Roosevelt's statement on industrial prices and wages issued last Tuesday in the form of an answer to an anticipated question at his press conference, follows:

"Question—Do you agree with Mr. Fairless that steel prices can't be reduced without cutting wages?

"Answer—I'm afraid it won't help for me to answer that question again.

"I have said so frequently—and I do not know how to say more clearly and unequivocally than I have already said—that I am opposed to wage reductions.

### Markets Depend on Purchasing Power

"I am opposed to wage reductions because the markets of American industry depend on the purchasing power of our working population. And if we want to restore prosperity we must increase, not decrease, that purchasing power.

"There is a special hourly wage situation in some localities in some localities which, early earnings are concerned, but even there, the purpose is to increase and not decrease the total of the annual pay of the workers.

### Self-Interest of Industry

"Now as to prices. A mass-production industry depends on volume for profits. No mass-production industry can expect to make a profit when volume is small. The steel industry can not make a profit at 30 per cent capacity, but it can at 50 per cent or 55 per cent of capacity. The only way to get volume up is to produce goods for a price the public will pay. A mass-production industry in its own interest should ask for its products what the people can afford to pay.

"But that does not mean that such price reductions can come out of wages. Those who believe in the profit system must recognize that those who get the profits when business is good must bear the losses when business temporarily is slack. Those who get the profits when industry gets the volume are the ones to bear the risk of such price reductions as may be necessary to stimulate and restore volume.

### "Bankruptcy of Sound Business Judgment"

"Those in charge of a well managed and solvent industry should no more consider casting the burden of a temporary business recession upon their workers than upon their bondholders. To cast such burden on the bondholders is financial bankruptcy. To cast such burden on its workers is not only moral bankruptcy, but the bankruptcy of sound business judgment.

### "Killing the Goose"

"Industrialists kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they keep prices up at the expense of employment and purchasing power.

"Industrialists kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they cut wages and thereby reduce purchasing power. Either policy is self-defeating and suicidal.

"If industries reduce wages this winter and spring they will be deliberately encouraging the withholding of buying—they will be fostering a downward spiral and they will make it necessary for their government to consider other means of creating purchasing power."



## Labor Menace Seen in Proposed Court Rules

Representative Robert L. Ramsay of West Virginia charged last week that the Supreme Court of the United States has promulgated an astounding change in the law that will permit national labor unions to be sued for local misdeeds or breaches of contract.

A writer for the Scripps-Howard press, discussing the subject, says that the change is embodied in the new rules of civil procedure for U. S. district courts, drafted by a special Supreme Court commission and revised by the court itself under authority of a 1934 act of Congress.

Representative Ramsay has introduced a bill, now before the House judiciary committee, to overturn the drastic changes proposed and to restore present procedure. The new rules will go into effect September 1 unless vetoed by Congress.

At present, Representative Ramsay explained, a local labor union, which is nearly always unincorporated, may be sued in the federal courts, along with any members in the state who can be served with summonses. Such suits usually involve damages or breach of contract.

But the new regulation (rule 17) provides: "A partnership or other unincorporated association, which has no such capacity (to sue or be sued) by the laws of such state, may sue or be sued in its common name for the purpose of enforcing for or against it a substantive right existing under the Constitution or laws of the United States."

"Efforts have been made for fifty years to get

such legislation passed, always unsuccessfully," Representative Ramsay commented. "Now it is being done by the court in a wide delegation of congressional power—the very thing the court has declared Congress cannot do under our present Constitution."

He also said Justice Brandeis, dean of the court's liberal bloc, had refused to agree to the new rules and did not sign the court's report.

### Sees Danger

"Under this rule the national United Mine Workers' Union can be sued for something done by a little isolated West Virginia local," he said. "The national organization of Elks can be sued for something done by a few members, at any time and place, by any who wishes to harass them."

On the other hand, he said, the rules will make it much more difficult to sue a corporation. He sees this danger in the following provision:

"The capacity of a corporation to sue or be sued shall be determined by the law under which it was organized."

Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin and Neely of West Virginia are also reported as being opposed to the proposed changes.

## Steel Office Equipment Concern In Agreement With Employees

The Yawman & Erb Manufacturing Company in Rochester, N. Y., makers of "Y. & E." steel office furniture and equipment, is now operating under a union contract with Federal Labor Union No. 19620, and is believed to be the only completely union shop in this growing industry, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

The union contract, which extends until June 15 and continues in force thereafter, subject to the usual thirty-day clause, brought wage increases of 5 per cent to all the factory employees and recognizes the union as exclusive representative for all employees of the factory.

### GERMAN LECTURER

Hon. Gerhart Seger, former member of the German Reichstag, will speak at the Congregational Methodist Temple, Post and Mason streets, tonight on "Dictatorship of Democracy." The lecture is free, and is under the sponsorship of the American Committee for Christian German Refugees. The speaker escaped from a concentration camp following the induction of the Nazi regime. Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur is honorary chairman for the event.

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## Fish Industry Workers To Form Coast Council

Plans for formation of a California State Council of Fish Industry Workers, which will eventually be developed into a Pacific Coast Council of fish industry workers, were discussed at a meeting held here last Sunday under auspices of the California State Federation of Labor.

Establishment of uniform agreements for the various groups of workers employed in the industry is the object of the projected council, Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation announced.

Fish cannery or reduction workers' unions of San Diego, San Pedro, Monterey, Benicia, Pittsburg, Richmond and San Francisco were represented at the first meeting, as well as Seattle.

Following thorough discussion of the problems of the workers and the need for uniform wage, hour and working conditions agreements, the delegates agreed to report back to their various A. F. of L. unions, and obtain authorization for their organizations to participate.

The next meeting of the group will be held in San Francisco on Sunday, February 6, when delegations from fish industry groups in all parts of Oregon and Washington will be asked to attend. Actual formation of the California State Council of Fish Industry Workers will be accomplished at that time and officers elected, and the question of forming a tri-state or Pacific Coast Council will be considered.

It is also proposed by Secretary Vandeleur to hold the next meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Workers in San Francisco on the same date, instead of in Stockton, so delegates of the new Fish Industry Council may see how the agricultural groups operate. This will be determined later.

## Upholsterers' Council

A meeting of representatives of union upholsterers from San Francisco and other bay cities, Los Angeles, interior California cities, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland was held here last Saturday and Sunday.

Plans were developed for a coastwide organizational drive in the upholstery, carpet and drapery industries as part of the campaign which the international union is putting on throughout the country. The wholesale and retail portions of the industry in southern California are to be given especial attention.

The Pacific Coast Council of these unions has the following officers: President, A. Masero, Seattle; vice-president, Joseph Nitzer, Los Angeles; Secretary-treasurer, Frank Nixon, San Francisco. Secretary Nixon will be in charge of the San Francisco headquarters.

### SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

Payment of 53,237 lump-sum claims was made during the first year's operation of the Federal Government's old-age insurance system to wage earners who had reached the age of 65 and the estates or relatives of those who had died, the Social Security Board announces. Each payment amounted to 3½ per cent of the total wages paid to the worker. The average payment in December was \$27.15. One claim of 10 cents was divided between the parents of a girl who worked one day in 1937—New Year's Day—became ill and died.

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## Valiant Worker Lost to Forces of Union Labor

Further information of the death of Cyrus F. ("Curly") Grow, brief mention of which was made last week, is contained in the Los Angeles "Citizen," which says in part:

"His condition had been superinduced by a diabetic ailment first apparent last July. A short confinement in Alhambra hospital brought improvement, but it was of no avail. Urged by an indomitable will to carry on, and a dynamic disposition to see his organization progress, he worked tirelessly, as though it produced a panacea from which he gained strength."

### Taken to Hospital

Following a conference in San Pedro shortly after January 1 he complained to brother unionists of an acute pain in his right side. Taken to the hospital January 13, an immediate operation revealed an abscessed appendix, but he was too weak to undergo an appendectomy, and spinal injections were administered to relieve pain. Shortly following this he lapsed into a state of coma and grew weaker hourly. His family was called to his bedside Saturday night and in a final effort to arouse him, General Organizer George Castleman, with whom he had worked for twenty-eight years, was summoned.

The entreaties of his friend and fellow worker for recognition proved unavailing and, surrounded by his immediate family, Castleman and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Christian, the end came.

### Wide and Active Career

The deceased was born in Reading, Pa., in October 1872. He became an apprentice machinist on Eastern railroads and later worked in various sections of the country, his excellent craftsmanship proving an asset. He located in Pueblo in 1901 and became prominent in both his own union and the general labor movement. His health not standing the strain, he removed to Tucson and worked in the Southern Pacific shops. In 1906 he removed to Los Angeles, three years later becoming business representative of the Machinists there, in which capacity he remained ten years. For the following thirteen years he was international organizer for his union and in 1933 was appointed an international vice-president to fill an unexpired term and was elected to that office last year.

In Los Angeles he was also active in the general movement and fighting for its early existence against the well known anti-labor forces in that territory. He aided in forwarding the building of the Labor Temple there, and served on its board of directors, also as a delegate to the central labor body and through attendance at the conventions of the California State Federation of Labor became widely known throughout the state. After becoming international vice-president of the Machinists he spent considerable time at the headquarters in San Francisco and he had a wide acquaintance in the ranks of labor in this city.

### Faithful to His Trust

His friends and acquaintances will join in this tribute paid him by the "Citizen" in its account of his passing:

"It can be truthfully said of the deceased that

he was a real trades unionist in every sense of the word, and many a worker enjoyed better conditions through the efforts he exerted in their behalf during the many years he was privileged to serve in the cause. His cheery smile was always apparent, even when illness racked his frame almost beyond the point of endurance. When the scroll is read of those who were faithful and kept the faith in unionism and for the betterment of his fellows, that of Cyrus Franklin Grow will be found well up toward the top. Peace to his memory."

### TEAMSTERS STRIKE

A city-wide strike of drivers and helpers in seventy-five building supply yards, affecting 1500 men, was called in Philadelphia because the employers refused to abide by a clause in the old contract, which expired at the end of last year, providing that the contract should continue in effect during negotiations for a new one.

## Japanese Boycott

Reports continue to come into the San Francisco Labor Council of its affiliated unions having acted upon the Council's suggestion that a penalty be placed upon members found purchasing goods manufactured in Japan. The proven aggressive warfare against China of the military machine now in control of the destinies of the Japanese Empire is bringing forth almost universal condemnation, and in no portion of the population to a greater degree than in the ranks of union labor.

The local Bartenders' Union has levied a fine of \$25 against any of its members violating the order against purchases of merchandise manufactured in Japan. News is also being received from other labor councils in California which are taking the action requested by the American Federation of Labor—one of these instances being that from the Monterey County Council.

It is also noted, getting away from our own country, that reports to the U. S. Department of Commerce state that the boycott in the little Republic of Panama has reduced sales of products from Japan by \$100,000 for each of the months of August, September and October.

It is again here pointed out that the advice of the A. F. of L. concerning the boycott is that such ban applies only to the manufactured products from Japan and is not intended to apply to those products from raw materials coming from the Orient which are manufactured in the United States, in particular the products of raw silk. But otherwise, examine closely when making purchases and watch out for that "Made in Japan" on labels, boxes and cartons—and look for it being hidden away in small type.

## Establishes New Hours For Milk Deliverymen

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 report that the Golden State Milk Company in San Mateo is pioneering a move for bettering the working condition of their employees by voluntarily changing the starting time of the drivers from 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.

The company points out that this will allow the drivers to spend more time with their families and provide better service for their customers.

The experiment is being watched with great interest by the entire community. To date it appears that the improved service has resulted in increased sales and has also created a closer relationship between the drivers and their customers.

The union has long contended that daylight delivery is beneficial to the milk business, and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that they are witnessing the working out of the plan to the mutual satisfaction of both employer and employee.

Other companies are expected to fall in line with this plan in order to benefit their customers, according to Carl Barnes, president of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226.

### TO CONVENE LEGISLATURE

Governor Merriam has indicated that he will call a special session of the California Legislature within the next month. Among subjects which it is understood are to be placed before the lawmakers are an enabling act to permit state participation in the federal housing program, relief problems, leasing of state owned oil pools, and appropriation of \$100,000 for the Industrial Accident Commission.

## Attention, Secretaries!

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938

## Andrew Furuseth

Andrew Furuseth is no more, and American labor from coast to coast, and especially in San Francisco, where most of his life work was done, is mourning the loss of one of the greatest figures in the history of the labor movement.

Death came to the "Grand Old Man" of trade unionism at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, January 22, and his body lay in state in the auditorium of the Department of Labor until 2 p. m. on the following Monday, when funeral services were held.

To the trade unionists of San Francisco the death of the veteran sailor who gave his entire life in the interests of toilers of the sea and incidentally to all workers, came as a heavy blow. The men and women with whom he had co-operated in securing legislation for the breaking of the shackles from seafaring men and in the interest of human rights generally gave free expression to their sorrow at his passing and appreciation of his great work. Not only this, but men in all walks of life—business men, ship owners with whom he had often been in conflict, and civic leaders—gave voice to their regard for the labor leader who had spent more than a half century in their midst and gained the respect and admiration of friend and foe alike.

For twenty-one years Furuseth battled for legislation in behalf of the seamen, culminating in the passage of the LaFollette seamen's act in 1915, when it was signed by President Wilson. But his work did not cease with that. Until the end of his life he devoted himself to the cause, despite disappointments that would have discouraged a less brave and noble character.

William Green paid a unique and significant tribute to Furuseth at a convention of the American Federation of Labor when he said: "If I had the power to confer a degree upon him I would classify him as a doctor of humanity."

Andrew Furuseth was a man of simple tastes except in his love of literature, art and music. He lived on the same plane with the men he served—inhabiting a modest room in a sailors' boarding house and refusing to receive a salary higher than he would receive as an able seaman.

The Works Progress Administration has disclosed an increase of 41,436 in W.P.A. relief employment rolls for the week ending January 8. The agency's latest summary showed 1,712,053 on the rolls on January 8 as compared with 1,670,617 on January 1. Since the low point in W.P.A. employment in early October the rolls have increased 262,053 persons.

## No State Constabulary Wanted

The often discredited scheme to establish a state constabulary in California has again been resurrected by the Hearst newspapers, with the statement that "civic, industrial and religious leaders" have lent their indorsement to the plan.

Among those quoted as favoring the state constabulary are Judge I. L. Harris, District Attorney Matthew Brady, Judge George J. Steiger, Assemblyman Melvin I. Cronin, Attorney General U. S. Webb, Judge Alfred J. Fritz, Assemblyman Kenneth B. Dawson, August Vollmer, "nationally known criminologist and retired professor of police administration at the University of California," Earl Warren, district attorney of Alameda County, and Major General David P. Barrows, commander of the California National Guard.

It is notable that no representative of organized labor has been quoted in the propaganda on the subject.

With all the specious arguments advanced in behalf of a state constabulary, the fact remains that the chief motive behind the agitation is the suppression of strikes and the protection of strike-breakers. There is no legitimate function of an organization such as that proposed that can not be competently performed by local police, held to account by local governments.

The plan has been before the Legislature before, and was defeated. With the example of the State of Pennsylvania and its notorious "coal and iron" state police before it, there is little doubt that the new proposal will meet the fate of the former bill.

## Problem of Elderly Worker

Some weeks ago Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor was moved to protest to Governor Merriam and other state officials against setting a maximum age limit of 50 years for applicants for certain positions.

Vandeleur pointed out that there are many men over 50 years of age who have shown their adaptability for the positions in question and declared the 50-year maximum is an injustice to competent men who would be an asset to the state.

It is becoming more and more difficult for men of middle age, and even short of that indefinite limit, to obtain employment in private industry. In fact, the practice of refusing to employ men over 40, and in some instances over 35, is becoming general in some industries. But why the State of California should join in a policy that would relegate men to the ranks of the permanently unemployed is past understanding. A worker of 50, 40 or 35 is just as much entitled to exercise his rights as a citizen as are those in the younger groups. In fact, it may be said, and frequently has been said, that men of middle age are in many instances more valuable as employees than younger men. This is particularly true in skilled trades and occupations.

At any rate, if this is to become a universal policy a grave problem confronts the people of the country. What do employers think is to become of these workers? It has come to be realized that unless employment is to be furnished the jobless, whatever their age, the cost of their maintenance must fall upon the community. As President Roosevelt has said, "No man able and willing to work will be allowed to starve."

Before an interim committee of the Assembly of the state legislature in Sacramento recently Herbert C. Legg, candidate for governor, recommended legislation to provide government employment of men and women between 40 and 60 years of age.

"Men and women between these ages are every bit as efficient as people of a lower age," he told the committee. "Opportunities for employment are withheld from people over 40 by private business and industry."

But it is extremely doubtful whether the plan proposed by Legg is workable. The state would

be put to it to provide employment suitable to men skilled as artisans as well as those who are accustomed to common labor. It would be an herculean task for even the federal government.

However, some states are engaged in investigations of the subject and may evolve a solution of the problem. At least one state is investigating the proposal to penalize employers who discriminate against the elderly workers with a view to giving them an equal opportunity with younger men and women.

It is a problem which should enlist the efforts of all—legislators and citizens generally—to change a condition which if no remedy is offered, may lead to hardship, injustice, and further dissatisfaction with our economic system.

## Kennedy's Swan Song of Pessimism

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission presents to Congress a very pessimistic annual report of his stewardship (his first and last, by the way). Among other things he said that "private operators were hesitant to build new ships—the most urgent problem before the commission—because of the 'chaotic labor situation.'" He continued:

"Labor conditions signalized by demands of the crews, 'sit-down' and 'quickie' strikes and slipshod performance of duties are characteristic of the industry."

The report, covering the commission's activities from October 26, 1936, to October 25, 1937, is expected to furnish a new working basis for the Senate Commerce and House Merchant Marine committees which are studying labor, financial and other maritime trouble preparatory to drafting new legislation.

Kennedy said he believed that a satisfactory basis for a long-range construction program has been laid—if there are no unforeseen developments—that will replace obsolete American ships, improve service and strengthen the national defense.

He said that eight steamship lines under long-term subsidy agreements would build fifty-three or fifty-four new ships costing \$110,000,000 during the next five years, while the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will undertake twelve high-speed tankers equipped for war usage.

Discussing the outlook for government-owned lines for 1938, the report said that it was "uncertain" because of increased labor and repair costs.

The commission, which is studying a long-range program to realign and improve key foreign trade routes, said some of them may be discontinued or merged soon.

The inference conveyed by Kennedy is that "what is wrong with the merchant marine" is labor shortcomings and labor costs—which shows that in his short connection with the commission he has been an apt pupil of the moguls of the shipping industry. Evidently he had no time to list the employers' part in the sad picture.

Probably, following precedent, Congress may again be induced to build more ships to turn over to the shipping interests at little or no cost or give them "long-term subsidy agreements" to offset "low-wage foreign labor."

In the statement on industrial prices and wages issued by President Roosevelt this week he said: "There may be a special hourly wage situation in some building trades in some localities which, so far as the total yearly earnings are concerned, may call for different treatment; but even there our primary purpose is to increase and not decrease the total of the annual pay of the workers." Organized labor has gone along with the President quite generally in his "new deal" program. It is quite evident, however, that any attempt to reduce hourly wage rates will meet with universal opposition from the workers.



# Expressions of Andrew Furuseth on Varied Subjects

Over the period of his long and eventful years Andrew Furuseth, who passed away in Washington last week, had written and spoken on numerous subjects. The following brief quotations, as partially expressive of some of his views, have been selected from various sources for reproduction this week:

## FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION

"But lodge the exclusive power [of fixing hours of labor] in the federal government and God help you and your children's children under the circumstances! . . . Do you know what it would mean to give this power to the government to rule the hours of labor? How do you know that you will not get twelve hours instead of four hours?"

## WOULD SHUN EUROPEAN POLICIES

"I am not one of those who go to Europe for remedies. A long time ago I came to the conclusion that the United States began in 1776 what Europe is moving toward at this time. We in the United States speak of the people of the United States. In Europe they speak of the state. In Europe the state is everything. The fundamental policy of the United States makes the people everything, and there is the fundamental distinction why we cannot go to Europe for our policies.

## NATIONAL PROGRESS

"Progress is not motion. The crab goes sideways. Lots of animals go backwards. Is it progress to put a man of forty on the shelf and make him, if he continues with the same corporation, the absolute bond slave of the corporation because he can't go anywhere else to work? Progress consists in making each man freer and better and stronger and cleaner and more efficient."

## REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

"Haven't we got enough blacklist makers now? Haven't we got enough men under the absolute thumb of the people who are employing men now? Is it necessary to import from Germany or some other nation that infernal thing called 'registration' and put it to work in a country like this, where the majority of the so-called unskilled laborers are migratory, going from place to place and reporting to the police? For God's sake, I wish some of you would take a week off!"

## STRIKEBREAKERS

"I read the report of a distinguished professor describing the strikebreaker as a hero, and I began to understand better, but not to excuse the strikebreaker. The best that we can do for the strikebreaker is to pity his ignorance or his lack of character; but with this pity will, if he comes from a college or a university, be a mixture of contempt. It is for the man who scabs because of necessity that there may be unmixed pity. The man who knows, as students at a college or university must know, and who out of sport of class consciousness goes as a strikebreaker, is a traitor to himself and, of course, to fundamental Americanism."

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

"I do not speak against the duty of others to assist those that have not employment. But unemployment insurance—I have had opportunity to study it where it first appeared, in Germany, in the Scandinavian countries and elsewhere—I am unalterably opposed to it. My reason for this opposition is this: That so far, at least, no such law has been enacted nor has any suggestion been made of such enactment as will retain to the workingman his independence and courage. It seems to me that practically every law is based upon certain things that put into the hands of the employer a power which ought not go into human hands at all, and I see no way in which it can be avoided. . . . Society can so reconstruct itself that there is work for those who want work and opportunity of employment for those who want

employment. . . . I have found that no nation, no matter where it is or in what part of the world it is, or in what climate men live nor what race they belong to, there is no place in which you can play recklessly with your human freedom. . . . The road you are traveling is the road that leads to the destruction of humanity and the destruction of this nation and of all other nations that can find no other way than to make out of a man a pleading beggar and a man who must go for his goods to others."

## ORGANIZATION OF NEGROES

"You are dealing here with a practical question [colored workers] that always is the most terrific force in the whole of human life—the question of race, and when it is aroused it disregards politics, religion and economics. When it is really aroused it disregards life. . . . I believe that the Federation, in the interests of the black race itself, in the interests of our negro brothers, is bound to go slow—not to stop, not to cease working for the colored worker, but to go slow."

## GOSPEL OF WORK

"Work is worship—to labor is to pray, because that is to exercise the highest, the divine faculties implanted in us as the sense of God. It matters

### Furuseth's Dream As Once Related by Himself

"Some years ago I had a curious dream. It seemed to me that I was up in the air, 'way above a level plain. On the plain there was a tremendous inclosure built of rough stone; the walls were very thick and high; on the inside there were terraces, one above the other, but they were so high that there was no climbing either from the bottom or from one to the other without some kind of help or some kind of ladder. There were a few people on the upper terrace, more on the next lower, still more on the next, and down on the bottom it was crowded.

"I was watching, and saw a struggle going on all over. Some were climbing up from the bottom to the lowest terrace, some from one terrace to another; and again some were thrown down. A constant struggle was in progress, each against all and all against each.

"Down at the bottom some were working, some were talking. Some were trying to climb up by using others as a ladder. In one place a man was telling others how he would help them if they would first help him up. They, listened, they believed—and he got up on the first terrace, whereupon he promptly turned his back upon those whom he had used as a ladder.

"Over in one corner I saw a few men trying to dig through the wall. They were using their fingers because they had nothing else with which to dig! their fingers were bleeding and the nails torn; but they were digging away. Some others had little sharp stones which they had obtained from the wall, and their work went better and it was not hard on the fingernails.

"It seemed to me that I went down amongst them and I asked: 'What are you all doing?' and they told me that they were digging through. 'How long do you think it will take you?' I asked. 'We don't know; many of us will lose our fingers, and many will die, but when our hole is dug we will all go out of here into the green fields on the outside.'

"This, it seemed to me, was sensible; and I began digging with the rest—and then I woke up; but I could never get rid of that dream. It sometimes seems to me that I am still dreaming and digging away."

not if the labor be the writing of a thesis or the digging of a ditch, it is the use of the same divine faculty to labor—to create—and upon its proper and free use depends the life of individuals, nations and races. Those that have been untrue have shared the fate of the tree without fruit; they have passed away because they have encumbered the earth. Those that have been true have lived, and according to history and to religious belief they are to live."

## MANNING OF VESSELS

"Vessels that cannot burn and will not sink are not built. The best ever built are unseaworthy unless manned by skilled officers and men who can understand orders and know how to obey them. Real seamen know that in any serious struggle with the forces of nature the human element is the deciding factor."

## CIVIL SERVICE

"In my humble opinion our system of civil service was imported from China, where it was used for ages, and is now going plumb crazy. When it was established it had to do with direct government employees, employed in clerical positions. Their examination was one you could prepare yourself for in an ordinary school. . . . This idea of civil service extending itself into skilled callings, where the lives of thousands of people depend upon their skill, should not be allowed."

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

"The report of the committee [on resolutions, regarding industrial unionism, at the 1934 A. F. of L. convention] is remarkable for its broadmindedness, for its progress and for its conservation of that which can and should be conserved. Nothing is of greater importance to civilization than the different crafts men have gone in to master. . . . But that does not mean that new things will not come into the world and that men will have to learn to make them. . . . There are new appliances in all directions in which it is necessary to have a large number of people employed systematically in order to make the work successful. And for the labor movement to oppose in any way the kind of organization necessary for these men who manufacture these new appliances would be nothing short of suicidal for the labor movement."

## USE OF THE INJUNCTION

"If business be property, in the case of a boycott or strike, and can therefore be protected by the equity court against diminution of its usual income caused by strike or boycott conducted by the working people, then it necessarily must be property at other times and therefore entitled to be protected against loss of income caused by competition from other manufacturers or business men. Business and the income from business would become territorial and would be in the same position as land and the income from land. . . . no one could enter into business except through inheritance, bequest or sale."

## INEFFICIENT EDUCATION

Furuseth was visiting at the home of a relative and one of the children of the latter had just been graduated from a union high school. "It struck me that this was a very good occasion to find out whether that high school, union high school especially, had been giving any instruction in fundamental Americanism. To my utmost surprise, I found him so utterly ignorant of fundamental American history and fundamental American rights as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, so ignorant of the American government and its real aims and purposes, that if he had appeared before a court for the purpose of getting citizenship papers he would have been denied citizenship because of his ignorance, and he came out of a union high school, if you please."



## A. F. of L. Seeks Social Security Law Changes For Wider Protection

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, did not mince his words before the Senate committee on relief and unemployment in urging the extension of the provisions of the Social Security Act to millions of workers now barred from benefits by the text of the measure itself. Such extension, he said, would be of very great help in meeting the emergency among working men and women resulting from the renewed business depression which began a number of months ago and is still enlarging its scope.

### Present Law Bars Many

The extent of the discrimination against large groups of citizens contained in the Social Security Act is indicated by American Federation of Labor figures which reveal that out of approximately 44,000,000 gainfully employed persons in the United States, in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 are barred from federal old-age insurance and 24,000,000 from unemployment compensation.

### Changes Advocated

In order to make the social security program effective to the full measure of its economic use to society, President Green advocated its expansion in several directions, briefly as follows:

Broaden the scope of the program by providing a nation-wide system of unemployment compensation.

Extend coverage in the payment of unemployment benefits.

Revise old-age benefits to provide for eligibility

of groups now excluded and to make possible the payment of larger monthly benefits.

Extend the application of the principle of social security by making available adequate medical care to the unemployed and to the families in low-income groups.

Strengthen the unemployment compensation program by integrating the administration of unemployment compensation and relief in a unified system where the administrative service providing security benefits, relief, placement and occupational retraining is centralized around the employment office.

### Provision for Emergencies

And finally, the present limitation of unemployment benefit payments should be further overcome by a provision for the payment of extended benefits for a limited time beyond the present period of payment of unemployment compensation.

This latter feature, President Green believes, should be for use in times of economic emergency when the board would be empowered to extend unemployment benefits for a limited period, perhaps half that of the standard benefit.

He further stated the American Federation of Labor proposes the extension of the coverage of federal old-age benefits to include agricultural workers, seamen and all industrial employees and that pensions of not less than \$30 per month be paid. In addition, some provision should be made also for self-employed persons.

## Council Elects Tonight

The annual election of officers of the San Francisco Labor Council will be held tonight (Friday) and polls will be open in the basement of the Labor Temple from 7:15 to 9 p. m.

The official list of candidates for the contested offices will be found on another page of this issue.

President John F. Shelley and Secretary John A. O'Connell, having no opposition, their names will not appear on the ballot. The same will be true of the office of trustee, for which three positions John F. Coughlan, Anthony Cancilla and Thomas A. Rotell are unopposed.

Delegates are reminded that under the election laws they are required to vote for the necessary number to fill any positions where more than one is to be elected, otherwise their vote is void.

### ALCAZAR ATTRACTION

A spectacular drama of pageant proportions with special music and dances, mammoth in settings and cast, will be the next attraction at the Alcazar Theater. It starts next Wednesday night, February 2, and is presented by the Federal Theater Project, its title, "The Sun and I." More than 100 will be in the cast.

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## A. F. of L. Council In Midwinter Session

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met in Miami, Fla., this week for its midwinter session, which is expected to extend over two weeks.

Among subjects being considered the one attracting widest attention naturally centers on any action which the council may decide to take with reference to the C. I. O. unions. President Green said in an interview that the council is not meeting in any belligerent frame of mind and that it "is conscious of the state of mind of the masses of workers throughout the nation. They want a unified movement. In my opinion the council will proceed judiciously in dealing with the situation."

Other subjects to be taken up include a jurisdictional dispute between the Laundry Workers and the Cleaners and Dyers, and action on the attitude of the state federations of labor in Pennsylvania, Colorado and West Virginia with reference to their failure to dissociate C. I. O. unions. The Pennsylvania Federation in particular is asking that action be delayed pending what it deems to be hopeful signs of peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

The council declined on Tuesday to agree to a proposal presented last week by the secretary of the British Trades Union Congress calling upon the United States, England, Russia, France and The Netherlands to impose specific boycotts on Japanese products in addition to an embargo on exports of arms and ammunition.

## New Organization of San Francisco

### Chinese to Bargain on Wage Scale

A branch of the International Ladies' Garment Workers composed of Chinese workers has been organized in San Francisco and is said to be the first organization yet designated by a consent election under the National Labor Relations Board as the collective bargaining agent for such a group. There are eighty members of the union, and their negotiations with employers began this week.

In the proposals to be presented provision is made to protect the Chinese workers from what they have feared would be the effect of organization, by a stipulation that work must continue to go to the people who now have it, thus making sure it will not be taken out of Chinatown.

Miss Jennie Matyas has addressed the organization meetings and it has been necessary to have an interpreter at such times, while two secretaries inscribe the proceedings in both the Chinese and English languages.

### REJECT PAY CUT

Nearly 5000 hosiery workers assembled in a Philadelphia opera house voted, an estimate of ten to one, against a proposal by a member of one of the branches of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers for a cut in wages during the slack season. The proponent argued the cut was necessary in order to meet competition from cheap labor districts, particularly in the South, where, it was declared, 30 per cent of the output is now being manufactured in comparison to 5 per cent in 1929.

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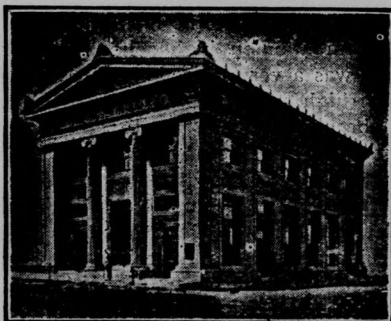
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## President's Birthday Observance an Event For Tomorrow Night

The National Committee for the Celebration of President Roosevelt's Birthday, which event, as is well understood, is to forward the campaign against infantile paralysis, makes the following statement on "Epidemic First Aid and how your city would be helped, if attacked" by this dread disease—such aid coming from the National Foundation established to fight the rapidly growing menace:

(1) Bring to your local health office the immediate aid of any preventives, immunizations, serums or inoculations made available by investigators. (2) Rush in orthopedic supplies and equipment (the "iron lung," for example). (3) Immediately place with all the local health authorities and doctors the latest knowledge on diagnosis and care during the acute stage. (4) Aid the local hospitals with funds to provide facilities and equipment for caring for larger numbers.

To this National Foundation the entire proceeds of the President's birthday balls given throughout the nation will be forwarded this year.

Tomorrow (Saturday) these great humanitarian events are to be given. San Francisco's observance will be held in the Civic Auditorium and those in charge announce a most gratifying demand for tickets, which are priced at \$1 and \$2.

Union labor throughout the country is giving hearty support to the cause, and Matthew Woll, chairman of Labor's Committee for Participation, has appointed Daniel Murphy chairman of the local labor committee promoting the celebration. "Dan" represents the Web Pressmen in the San Francisco Labor Council, besides being the sheriff of San Francisco County.

## Street Carmen

President H. S. Foley of Street Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, appeared before the Public Utilities Commission last Tuesday to present the protest of the organization concerning the thirty-four men who have been placed back on the extra list due to the discontinuance of seventeen eight-hour runs, resolutions in support of which protest having also been adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

At the session of the Commission President Byington stated that no action on the question could be taken prior to the return of Utilities Manager Cahill, which was expected in four or five days. It was further reported that President Foley was informed he could expect a reply from the commission at next Monday's meeting.

## Building Trades Unions and Employers Will Select Board of Arbitration

A joint board consisting of seven representatives each from the San Francisco Building Trades and Construction Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association is meeting this week to name three members of an arbitration board, none of whom will be connected with the building industry. This board will pass upon questions which cannot be settled by the joint board.

The plan is intended to provide stabilization in the industry and to avoid stoppage of work

pending settlement of controversies. Its signatories are contractors' associations representing various lines of work and several of the craft unions. Participation in the plan may be terminated by any party thereto upon giving ninety days' notice.

Negotiations for new working agreements are scheduled to start in March. These will supplant the present pact which expires in May. If groups are unable to reach terms within fifteen days, the subject will go to the joint board and failure of the latter to effect a settlement will automatically refer the controversy to the arbitrators.

## Los Angeles Labor Asks Revocation Of Licenses of Two Radio Stations

Refusal of Los Angeles radio stations KFI and KHJ to broadcast a meeting called to protest against activities of an outfit called Southern Californians, Inc., which is accused of "broadcasting aspersions on organized labor," brought vigorous action by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Inasmuch as the stations concerned appear willing to allow anti-labor organizations use of their broadcasting facilities to knock organized labor, but unwilling to render normal courtesies to labor organizations, in keeping with the non-partisan public service which they are supposed to render, labor officials are demanding that the licenses of Stations KFI and KHJ be revoked by the Federal Communications Commission.

## Nurses' Union

The Nurses' Union, which has recently been designated as "Labor in White," has started out well with its organizing campaign and the enthusiastic response unions are giving their representatives is declared by the organization to be indeed heartening.

Each week the nurses, in white uniform and cape, visit certain of the various labor unions asking their support, by demanding a union nurse and spreading the word of the Nurses' Union. Each resolution made on the floor of a union in support of them is indeed a boost not only to the union but an effective way of showing the strength of "labor supporting labor."

The professional group are beginning to realize the need of a collective group (union) to help them, as it has helped other labor.

Many nurses are calling at the new offices of the Nurses' Union in the Grant building, 1095 Market street.

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## Printers in Portland Receive Wage Advance

The strike of printers in Portland, which caused suspension of publication by the three daily newspapers in that city for nearly a week, was ended last Thursday afternoon.

Following receipt of a new proposal from the publishers the union, by a vote of 212 to 70, gave it approval. The composing room forces immediately returned to the places they had vacated and to the linotype machines and other equipment they had made certain was in good shape prior to going on strike, and the customary issuing of the papers was resumed.

News dispatches stated the strike was settled by the renewal of a contract which had expired in December, at an advance in daily wages of 45 cents, making the scale \$9 for day work and \$9.50 for night work, the shifts being seven and one-half hours. The contract runs for one year but will be subject to revision as to wages and hours by conciliation or arbitration on June 30 of this year.

## Employers Pay "Excise," Employees "Income" Tax to Social Security

The U. S. Treasury Department is reported to have issued a ruling that employers may deduct taxes imposed by the Social Security Act in making out their federal income tax returns, but that employees may not deduct Social Security Act taxes from their income tax returns.

Treasury officials said that the levy paid by the workers for old age insurance is technically an "income" tax, which, under the law, cannot be deducted in figuring the regular federal income tax. The officials added that the tax levied on employers for the old age insurance fund is an "excise" tax, and is therefore deductible the same as the federal tax on automobiles and refrigerators.

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## Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

The funeral services of Leslie E. Cornett, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, who succumbed to pneumonia at Veterans' Administration Hospital January 22, were held at 10:15 a. m. last Wednesday. Mr. Cornett was in the employ of the Garrett Press, where he had been foreman of the composing room for the last year. He was a native of Arizona, having been born at Geronimo January 7, 1897. Mr. Cornett is survived by his wife, Elva Cornett, and a minor son. He was a world war veteran. Following the services, which were conducted by San Francisco Lodge, B. P. O. E., his remains were conveyed to National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, where they were given a military burial.

Denver newspaper printers, members of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, have signed an agreement with Denver newspaper publishers that calls for an increase of \$1.15 in the weekly wage for both day and night work. The new agreement, which became effective January 1, runs for one year, and gives the printers \$43.45 for day work and \$46.35 for night shifts consisting of 36½ hours. The union's scale committee was assisted in the negotiations by President Ament and Secretary Goshen.—Denver "Labor Advocate."

The graphic arts will be accorded a prominent place at the Golden Gate International Exposition, which will be held in San Francisco, California, in 1939, says the "Inland Printer" (January, 1938, issue). Prominent, too, will be the display showing the part China had in the development of printing through the early centuries. An elaborate educational display is being planned as a feature of China Village at the exposition which, according to Chingwah Lee, "mayor" of San Francisco's Chinatown, will establish the ancient Chinese origin of block and movable type printing, as well as lithography and the invention of paper. China Village, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000 and cover the area of a city block, will show the arts, economic life and culture of Old Cathay. A tall pagoda overlooking the entire exposition grounds will rise in the center of the village, each floor of the pagoda being devoted to a separate phase of Chinese development through the centuries. One of the floors will be for the graphic arts display. The statement issued by Chingwah Lee contains much of interest. "De-

spite the historical significance of Gutenberg," he says, "the Chinese lay claim to the invention of printing. They also had a form of lithography that antedated block printing. The practice dates back to 175 A. D., when rubbings were taken of the fine calligraphy of the Confucian classics on the stone tables in front of the national academy. These lithographs were made by placing on top of the block a thin felt and then a moistened sheet of paper, which were forced into the depressions. A sized ink was then rubbed over the flat surface which gave a reverse impression on the paper." The manner of making these ancient litho rubbings, it is stated, as well as the technique of printing from seals and blocks, will be demonstrated in the exhibit. Specimens of early block printing also will be shown, likewise examples of the early type, first modeled from earthenware in 1049 A. D., and later made of tin and bronze. The story of the invention of paper in 105 A. D., including the early use of hems, rags, wood pulp, silk, straw, bark and various other fibers in the development of fine printing papers will be illustrated. Paper flecked with metallic flakings, painted paper, bamboo, rice, and other fancy papers, states Chingwah Lee, will be shown to be entirely Chinese in origin. The display will include more recent Chinese manufacture of paper products, as well as examples of contemporary Chinese printing. A Chinese composing room will be in operation. A modern American graphic arts show will be on display in addition to the Chinese exhibit. This will be in the Hall of Business Efficiency of the Pageant of the Pacific on Treasure Island. All phases of the graphic arts will be covered.

A news bulletin from the University of California says: "A linotype machine has often been classed as 'almost human' in the intricate work it accomplishes in the setting of type. But an actual human linotype machine was portrayed on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California by sixth-grade pupils of the university elementary school at their graduation exercises. The pupils presented their idea of the work of a linotype machine through rhythmic bodily expression at exercises attended by members of the Family School Alliance, comprising parents and teachers of the training school." That's all the information this column at present has on the subject—the story only came out last week. The membership can start writing their own heads, double column leads and conclusions for the paragraph above quoted. But operators are at least warned in advance if they find a new magazine or gadget hooked on to the Blue Streak 32 some Monday morning in the near future. The scale committee is being called into special session, and will not only protect the union jurisdiction but do some sleuthing on the heretofore conservative publicity department of the Merg. Company.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unofficial report is that the Mailer proposition to withdraw from the I. T. U. was defeated. Unofficial report from Indianapolis under date of January 17 stated: "Local unions which have not yet sent returns have approximately 900 members. On basis of unofficial returns they should cast about 870 votes." Official canvass of the January 12 Mailer referendum was to begin January 24. Unofficial returns as of January 17 showed 1465 for to 1342 against withdrawal from I. T. U., those for leading by 123 votes.

A circular issued under date of December 30, 1937, by order of the executive council, Woodruff Randolph secretary, says in part:

"An international mailers' union could not secure membership in the International Allied Printing Trades Association unless the agreement should be amended. Such an amendment would require favorable action by all of the five international printing trades unions. Without membership in the association a new mailers' union would have no voice in control of the Allied union label. There is no way a new international mailers' union could secure membership on the board of governors unless the agreement would be so amended. All previous attempts to so amend the agreement have failed."

Denver Mailers' Union and the "Rocky Mountain News" have signed a contract for a period of one year. The new contract continues the 37½-hour week and calls for a 5 per cent increase with wages retroactive to November 21, 1937. The union's scale committee was composed of William Stephens, Maurice Toupard and C. H. Peery.

A special correspondent (doubtless a mailer) in the New York "Printing Worker" says in part: "In a short time you will be called upon to nominate and elect officers of the M. T. D. U. Don't you think it's about time we had a change in the M. T. D. U.? It seems all you hear is Roberts, Anderson and Mitchell. What a beautiful set-up! one a foreman and, I believe, a couple of lawyers. Doesn't the rank and file ever get a chance at these jobs? How much have your officers of No. 6, also your business agent, done to get some of the work that belongs to you? How much organization work have they done? None! They figure, as long as the sub line is big, everyone will be afraid to open his mouth. Speaking of meetings, things have come to a pretty pass when we have to listen to razor blade and insurance agents. Why can't we have our meetings on Sundays, instead of at night, when half of the union is working? You found out Monday (meeting) night that they (the officers) can't take it. When anyone dares to change the routine of the meetings they go haywire."

## Mailers Vote for Separation From International Typographical Union

An Associated Press dispatch from Indianapolis on Tuesday stated that the canvassing board at headquarters of the International Typographical Union had reported upon the referendum election among mailer members to determine their sentiment on the question of separation from the I. T. U. and that 1995 favored the separation and 1762 opposed. Under the plan adopted at the last convention of the I. T. U. the question was to be later submitted to the printer members of the union for a vote upon the question of releasing jurisdiction over the mailers in the event of a favorable vote by the latter in the above-mentioned referendum.

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## Age Limit for Workers

The following resolution was adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting on January 21 and ordered transmitted to the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco:

"Whereas, Under the city charter San Francisco, as an employer, is fairly and reasonably treated, and nothing unreasonable or more exacting as to terms and conditions of pay or ability to perform labor demanded by its working people than of right and in reason should be demanded from any private employer requiring the select physical and mental qualities demanded by the city and county under its civil service system; and

"Whereas, San Francisco Labor Council notes with fear and amazement that in scope circulars for civil service examination calling for applications for either temporary or permanent appointment for positions of chauffeur or bus driver, the condition is laid down that: 'Applicants must have passed their twenty-first birthday, but must not have passed their fortieth birthday on the closing date of receipt of application,' thus summarily, without fair logic or examination, depriving large numbers of persons without fault or defect of any possible chance of employment by the city and county; and

"Whereas, The forty-year limit on applications for employment by corporations and employers in industry is universally condemned and denounced as inhuman, brutal and condemning to misery worse than death millions of deserving humans, and is a social evil of tremendous menace and iniquity, against which labor of every class and condition, and in every age, will protest and seek to abolish; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council this 21st day of January, 1938, That we in most emphatic manner request the members of the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco not to demand or enforce any such inhuman and antiquated rule of civil service as the aforesaid forty-year limitation in the choice and examination of applicants for civil service positions of employment. In the hope that the aforesaid inhuman and artificial invention of greed and monopoly may soon be removed from our civil service system, the Council herewith submits this protest for your consideration and remedial action.

"Respectfully submitted.

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,

"By JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,"

## Oregon Commission Issues Shorter Workday Order for Women Workers

In line with the trend toward shorter working hours the Oregon State Welfare Commission has issued orders establishing a maximum eight-hour day and forty-four week for women in the following occupations: Telephone and telegraph, public housekeeping, personal service, office, needlecraft, mercantile, manufacturing, laundry, cleaning and dyeing (nine hours a day upon payment of time and one-half for overtime), and cherry stemming and pitting.

Previous orders covering most of these occupations limited hours of employment to nine hours a day and forty-eight hours a week. The work day and week for all minors under 18 was set at eight and forty-four.

## GENERAL MALONE WILL SPEAK

General Paul B. Malone will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the United Irish Societies next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at Irish-American Hall. He will discuss the new constitution in Ireland.

## SIGN WITH MACHINISTS

The Shell Chemical Company of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, and the Machinists' Union have entered into a contract calling for higher wages, the eight-hour day and five-day week. Union members will receive \$8.60 per day and helpers a minimum of 75 cents per hour. A special feature of the agreement is the vacation clause, announced by Business Representative Nicholas as the first signed by his organization in this area.

## BROWN DERBY IS STILL UNFAIR

Contrary to statements said to have been made by the management, Los Angeles union culinary workers announce that the Brown Derby Restaurants, located in Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Los Angeles, are still unfair. They were placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor at last year's convention. The board of directors of the Screen Actors' Guild has sent letters to its members acquainting them with the unfair conditions, as in the past these places had gained some fame and publicity through the patronage of certain movie players.

## Union Label Section

At the last meeting of the Union Label Section of San Francisco the following nominations were made for the ensuing term:

President—Paul O. Gaffney and Neil Wallace.

Vice-President—Clarence K. Weatherald.

Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas A. Rotell.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Jack Wehren and Joseph Ferris.

Board of Trustees (three to be elected)—Messrs. Ballarini, Snider, Andrade, Linde and Bria.

Agitation Committee (three to be elected)—Messrs. J. P. Griffin, Christie, Brundage and Willis.

The election will be held at the meeting on the first Wednesday in February, and polls will be open from 7 to 9 p. m. The election board will consist of Catherine Frazer, judge; Jack DeLong and Phillip Dindia, tellers, and Joseph Figone, alternate.

At this meeting, also, a social will be given, with refreshments, and the chair appointed the following to have charge of arrangements for that event: Mary McKay, Bertha Del Carlo, Miss Dalton, Mrs. Schuler, Miss Haner, Miss Limberg, Mrs. Korts, Mrs. Dore, and Messrs. Millet, Scott, Murphy and Livermore.

A representative of the Nurses' Union addressed the Section concerning the present conditions under which members of that profession are working and the objectives they hope to attain through union organization.

William W. Hansen . . . . . Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin . . . . . President  
Geo. J. Asmussen . . . . . Secretary

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## Waterfront Situation

The International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has filed application with the National Labor Relations Board for certification as collective bargaining agent for Pacific Coast dock workers.

A committee of that organization has been engaged in securing signatures of longshore workers to cards which designate that body as their representative.

The existing contract with the waterfront employers is in the name of the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. unit. Since its signing the name of the signatory organization has been changed to include the Warehousemen in the official title, in addition to which affiliation has been made with the C. I. O. The members desiring to remain with the A. F. of L. desire to continue waterfront employment, which they claim is denied them by action of the C. I. O. group. They also contend that the original arbitration award provides this right regardless of union affiliation.

It is thought that the National Labor Relations Board will conduct a hearing to determine the proper bargaining agency and will also decide whether the bargaining unit should be with one agency for the entire Pacific Coast or by divisions in the various ports.

A receivership was established this week over the funds and possessions of the longshoremen's local in San Pedro. This action by a court was taken on the petition of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-82, a body favorable to the A. F. of L. and which retains the charter relinquished by other former members when the latter affiliated with the C. I. O.

It is stated that Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen group and also West Coast director of the C. I. O., has telegraphed U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that attempted enforcement of the Los Angeles court decision will tie up the port of Los Angeles and also involve the entire Pacific Coast waterfront industry.

## COUNCIL EXPELS C. I. O.

The Decatur (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly recently voted by an overwhelming majority to sever all connection with C. I. O. local unions and to deny these locals the use of the labor temple.

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Chauffeurs, Stabblers and  
Helpers of America

## The United Committee for Boycott of Japanese Goods

Consisting of C. I. O., A. F. of L. and other organizations, will meet

**Saturday, Jan. 29th, 1:30 p. m.**

**268 MARKET STREET, ROOM 129**

All organizations are urged to send delegates. Visitors Welcome.



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Minutes of Meeting Held in Labor Temple Friday Evening, January 21, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—American Federation of Government Employees No. 51, Miss Carlie Tomlinson vice Anthony Brenner; Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers, Edward Maloney vice Lin Johnson; Building Service Employees No. 14, Russell Dryer, F. Soules, Stanley Lavelle; Butchers No. 115, Joe Bellante, Frank Flohr, Joseph Y. Henderson, Charles Kilpack, George Masure, M. S. Maxwell, Walter Murray, Walter Perry, Walter Resenberger, Harvey Smith; Butchers No. 508, Ray E. McDonald vice Carl E. Strom; Can Workers No. 20278, James Graham, John E. Enright, Guy Gordon, Floyd Hale; Electrical Workers No. 6, Charles J. Foehn vice E. Porath; James R. Tanner vice Grove J. Fink; Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, Hazel Matisen, Dorothy Smith; Operating Engineers No. 64, John C. Healy, Ross Winchester, Jack Goldberger, Charles Griff; Painters No. 319, Philip Black vice Dan Quinlan; Pharmacists, James B. Collins, Robert Fulton; Stove Mounters No. 65, John Roberts; Teamsters No. 85, John A. O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin, Al Cameron, James Cronin, Edward McLaughlin, Louis Molinari, Joseph Casey, Larry Fitzgerald, Larry Doherty, Harold Lopez; Upholsterers No. 28, Sid S. King; Waitresses No. 48, Frances Stafford, Gertrude Frazier, in place of Lulu Peck and Ora Irwin; Water Workers No. 401, George Bauer, Joseph Strong; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, A. C. Armstrong, George Eichner, Hugo Ernst, Louis Francoeur, Joe Iacono, Fred Oesterich, Joe Piccini, Fred Siegman, Harvey Towne, Sanford Williams. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Production Machine Operators and Miscellaneous Metal Trades No. 1327, have passed resolution to boycott Jap-

anese manufactures and levied \$5 fine for violation of the resolution. Glass Workers No. 718, the only glass workers' union in this city, affiliated with Building Trades.

#### Resolution—

Whereas, Unemployment among millions of American workers is recognized as the nation's gravest unsolved social and economic problem; and the solution of this problem has been anticipated by a study made possible through the expenditure of millions of dollars furnished by public and private sources; and recent enactment of national and state legislation renders it imperative that the administrators of the Unemployment Reserves Commission be provided with reliable factual data to enable them to fairly and intelligently administer the benefits of the Act; and

Whereas, The Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, through its division of standards and research, has already devoted years of study and expended large sums of money furnished by both public and private enterprises to co-ordinate and standardize the work and practices of the several states to the end that unemployment be reduced and its attendant social and economic evils largely abated; and

Whereas, Federal funds being unavailable under the current budget to carry the work forward until the end of the present fiscal year; be it therefore

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 21st day of January, 1938, that the Governor of this state be and he is hereby requested to allocate, from funds furnished by the U. S. Social Security Board or other suitable fund, sufficient moneys to carry forward the work in California as hereinbefore described and directed, to the end that labor and industry be not seriously injured by further delays in the prosecution of this work; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this Council be and he is hereby directed to immediately forward a copy of this resolution to His Excellency, Frank F. Merriam, Governor of California, and to Honorable Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.

Moved to adopt, and that copies be forwarded as herein directed. Motion carried.

From Daniel C. Murphy, chairman of Labor's Participation in the President's Birthday Ball, requesting that all unions purchasing tickets report to the office of the Council, and that the information received be forwarded to the central office of the American Federation of Labor. Moved to comply with the request; motion carried.

Communication from Public Works Laborers No. 978, copy of request addressed to Director of Public Works William H. Worden city hall, for a monthly wage for all members of \$155 a month, or a daily wage of \$7 a day for ordinary days and \$8 for foremen. On motion, referred to officers of Council.

Referred to Executive Committee: Letters from A. F. of L. Committee of Mooney and Billings, including three donations, totaling \$20. From Operating Engineers, stating that they are co-operating with Laundry Workers, and willing to take part if they go out on strike; also from Grocery Clerks, submitting for indorsement agreement of the candy salesgirls, also complaint against Steve Mickulich, Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk street.

Civil Service Commission notice of examination for chauffeur, Class O-1, beginning February 4, 1938, for either temporary or permanent work. In the scope circular for the chauffeurs' examination it is stated that applicants must have passed their twenty-first birthday but must not have passed their fortieth birthday; this means that an age line is being established beyond which no applicants will be accepted. As this will eliminate older persons from the city service, the Council adopted a motion protesting against any such age limit, and that a committee be appointed to go before the Civil Service Commission and make the Council's protest as clear and effective as possible.

Council then took up consideration of the report of the meeting of the executive committee held

Monday evening, January 10, not read or acted on at last meeting. Committee reported that it had held a hearing of the complaint of Candy Workers' Branch of Bakers No. 24 against the three McFarlane candy stores, located at 1181 Market street, 5630 Geary street and 2639 Mission street, and recommends that the Council declare its intention to place their names on the "We Don't Patronize List." Committee also considered the need for a unionization campaign in the Bush street section by the Culinary Workers, and sanctioned such a campaign on the presentation to the Council of a list of houses and information that the Culinary Workers signify the name of each house to be proceeded against. Application of Laundry Workers No. 26 for strike sanction in the industry by reason of the refusal of owners to enter into agreement with the union was referred to the officers of the Council for assistance and advice. Committee discussed and passed a motion directing the secretary to make a list and report on unions that have either affiliated with the C. I. O. or are co-operating actively with the local C. I. O. Council, to enable the Council at once to have such unions unseated from the Council. Report adopted.

### Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Committee held Monday evening, January 17—A delegation of representatives of Carpenters came before the committee, consisting of Brothers Dave Ryan, Don

Cameron, Quinn, Campbell, Dirks and Moran, and discussed conditions of workers on the waterfront, and protested strongly against the new C. I. O. working card introduced as a requirement for work on the waterfront, and which is causing trouble for all A. F. of L. members on the waterfront; Council recommends that all loyal A. F. of L. unions take an active stand against this C. I. O. menace and that they support and follow the lead of the Carpenters, in order to obtain fair and equal recognition to perform work on the San Francisco waterfront. Representatives of Laundry Workers No. 26 came before the committee and presented a new wage scale which they were contemplating negotiating with their employers; the officers of the Council agreed to assist them in presenting and discussing said scale. Cracker Bakers were advised to formulate a program of action against a number of cracker bakery concerns invading this market to the detriment of the union cracker bakeries. Brother John McLaughlin of the Municipal Park Laborers came before the committee and discussed with the committee the union's tentative wage scale in behalf of members working for the city, and was promised support and the indorsement of the Labor Council in the many increases recommended. Peter E. Kurnick, president of a Slavonian Club at 2101 Mariposa street, was advised to present his application for concessions to the Bartenders' Union, based on the financial conditions of the club. Resolutions of Machinists No. 68 and Waiters' Union, dealing with need for relief, are practically dealing with the same subject matters to be found in the resolution adopted by this Council at the meeting wherein this report appears, from which it is evident that great general need for action by state, federal and city authorities in this situation is required and all unions and individuals will have to take active interest in this matter of securing relief for all classes of people and occupations. Committee reported having investigated the plans and activities of the Union Label Section for the holding of a great carnival and union label fair in the Civic Auditorium in the month of May, and recommends that the Council extend a loan to the Section of \$1000, to enable the Section to carry out its plans, this loan to be granted on condition that the Section pledges itself to return the loan

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

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to the Council and assumes responsibility for any deficit or shortage in financing the undertaking, and that the committee of the Council act as an advisory committee to the Union Label Section in the conduct of the exhibit and carnival. Report concurred in by the Council.

Moved that officers of the Council ascertain the wage set-up and conditions of all crafts in Los Angeles. Motion carried.

**Nominations** were then taken up, and the following additions and changes are to be noted:

For President, Fred West withdrew his name, making John F. Shelley the sole nominee.

For Vice-President, Ernest Lotti of the Chauffeurs became an additional nominee.

For Sergeant-at-Arms George Kelly of the Chauffeurs became an additional nominee.

For the Executive Committee, Bertha Del Carlo, Harry Hook and Sidney Keiles withdrew their names, and the following names were added: William Ahern of Beer Bottlers No. 293, Rene Battaglini of Cooks No. 44, Charles Bowers of News-vendors, Frank O'Brien of Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, Fred West of Window Cleaners No. 44.

For the Organizing Committee, F. Fitzsimmons, John F. Shelley and Fred West withdrew their names, and the following names were added: Art Neergaard of Bartenders No. 41 George Richards of Electrical Workers No. 6.

For the Law and Legislative Committee, E. F. Dillon's name withdrawn and name of Walter Pierce of Barbers No. 148 added.

For the Directors of the Labor Clarion, Frank Rodgers' name withdrawn.

For the Directors of the Labor Council Hall Association, name of Dan Doherty withdrawn and name of John F. Shelley added.

**Reports of Unions**—Window Cleaners are having a controversy with the Furniture Mart. Alaska Cannery Workers held a special meeting and learned of attitude of A. F. of L., which is satis-

factory; new agreement to be presented to the packers, which they ask Council to support. Laundry Workers are having difficulty in negotiating new agreement. Miscellaneous No. 110 indorsed Japanese boycott and will fine those violating. Operating Engineers No. 64 express appreciation to Council and President Shelley on the hotel agreement; are having difficulty in negotiating with laundry owners and will co-operate with Laundry Workers. Photo Engravers have presented a new agreement to newspapers, which will be arbitrated. Jewelry Workers are opposed to unions being organized by A. F. of L. on waterfront. Corrugated Fibre Workers have settled a controversy with a shop downtown, and thank officers of the Council and Brother White of the Warehousemen. Electrical Workers No. 151 and B-202 have merged into one union. The Auto Salesmen are still conducting fight against Howard Automobile Company, 1700 California street, and urge the assistance of all. Sailors report that representatives at Washington have informed them that they are blocking the Mediation Bill. Nurses are conducting an intensive organizing campaign, and have opened an office in the Grant Building. Ornamental Iron Workers contributed \$50 to the President's Ball. Tobacco Workers have organized Liggett-Myers, and presented a new scale. Masters, Mates and Pilots continue opposition to school-ship legislation, and have denounced Mr. Curran for supporting such legislation. Bank Employees are presenting a new agreement to all the banks. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 report that they are supporting the striking auto mechanics of Long Beach. Millinery Workers are placing a new label in the shops and request a demand for that label. Molders request a demand for union-made stoves and ranges, especially locally made stoves and ranges.

**Receipts, \$1022; expenditures, \$470.25.**

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## U. S. and England to Confer on Trade Pact

Labor will doubtless have vital interest in the forthcoming negotiation of a trade agreement between the United States and the British Colonial Empire and Newfoundland. Secretary of State Hull has made formal announcement of "intention to negotiate."

March 14 is set for the beginning of public hearings on imports and exports suggested for inclusion. Hull published a forty-seven page list of over 1000 imports on which tariff concessions may be granted.

February 19 is fixed as the closing date for the submission of briefs by importers, exporters, producers or manufacturers, and for applications to be heard at the public meetings.

A British delegation of "experts" will arrive around the first of February to begin discussions with United States "experts." A press dispatch says that concessions up to 50 per cent may be granted on British imports into this country and that other concessions may be made.

The same news source also gives the following figures: The United Kingdom absorbed \$440,122,000 worth of United States exports in 1936 and sold us \$200,385,000 worth of goods. Our exports to Britain constituted 18 per cent of our total to all countries, and our imports 8 per cent of the total from all countries. United States exports to the British colonial empire (excluding India but including Newfoundland) in 1936 were \$49,000,000. Imports (chiefly of essential raw materials) were \$230,000,000.

### COPY FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

The anniversary number of the Labor Clarion will be issued next week. It being necessary to start the press run earlier than usual, our contributors are advised that copy should reach the Labor Clarion office not later than Tuesday afternoon of next week.

## Official Ballot—San Francisco Labor Council

Election of Officers January 28, 1938

**NOTICE**—Vote for the exact number to be elected for each office, or the ballot will be null and void.—Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 3.

**POLLS OPEN FROM 7:15 P. M. TO 9 P. M.**

### VICE-PRESIDENT

(Vote for One)

ERNEST LOTTI  
(Chauffeurs No. 265)  
LAWRENCE PALACIOS  
(Laundry Workers No. 26)

### SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

(Vote for One)

GEORGE KELLY  
(Chauffeurs No. 265)  
JOHN MCGUIRE  
(Civil Service Janitors No. 66)

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Vote for Thirteen)

WILLIAM AHERN  
(Bottlers No. 293)  
JOHN BAKER  
(Retail Department Store Employees)  
RENE BATTAGLINI  
(Cooks No. 44)  
CHARLES BOWERS  
(News-vendors' Union)  
HUGH BELL  
(Garage Employees)  
JOHN C. DALY  
(Letter Carriers)  
S. W. DOUGLAS  
(Street Carmen No. 1004)  
MARY EVERSON  
(Waitresses No. 48)  
EDWARD GALLAGHER  
(American Federation of Teachers)  
KENNETH GRIFFIN  
(Auto Parts and Accessories Clerks)  
DANIEL P. HAGGERTY  
(Technical Engineers No. 11)  
JOHN C. HEALY  
(Newspaper and Periodical Drivers)

### Executive Committee (Continued)

GEORGE G. KIDWELL  
(Bakery Drivers and Salesmen)  
STANLEY LEAVELLE  
(Apartment House Employees No. 14)  
CAPT. C. F. MAY  
(Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90)  
LOUIS MANTLER  
(Electrical Workers No. 6)  
JOHN METCALF  
(Molders No. 164)  
C. T. McDONOUGH  
(Cooks No. 44)  
JOHN MCGUIRE  
(Civil Service Janitors No. 66)  
AL REDDELL  
(Operating Engineers No. 64)  
LESTER SMITH  
(Auto Mechanics No. 1305)  
J. SYMES  
(Cemetery Employees)  
C. K. WEATHERALD  
(Barbers No. 148)  
FRED WEST  
(Window Cleaners No. 44)  
M. F. WORMUTH  
(Street Carmen Division No. 518)

### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

(Vote for Nine)

A. BALLERINI  
(Production Machine Operators)  
HUGH BELL  
(Garage Employees)  
JOHN BLAIOTTA  
(Retail Department Store Clerks)  
ALLEN BRODKE  
(Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks)

### Organizing Committee (Continued)

MARGUERITE FINKENBINDER  
(Waitresses No. 48)  
GEORGE HARDY  
(Building Service Employees No. 87)  
GEORGE JOHNS  
(Cigar and Liquor Clerks)  
H. KING  
(Street Carmen No. 1004)  
JOHN McLAUGHLIN  
(Municipal Park Laborers)  
ART NEERGAARD  
(Bartenders No. 41)  
WALTER OWEN  
(Auto Mechanics No. 1305)  
GEORGE RICHARDS  
(Electrical Workers No. 6)  
THOMAS ROTELL  
(Molders No. 164)  
MRS. BERTHA STARRETT  
(Nurses No. 19923)

### LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

(Vote for Seven)

I. J. BERG  
(Department Store Employees)  
H. FOLEY  
(Street Carmen Division No. 518)  
HENRY HEIDELBERG  
(Typographical No. 21)  
GEORGE G. KIDWELL  
(Bakery Drivers and Salesmen)  
CLARENCE H. KING  
(Musicians No. 6)  
STANLEY LEAVELLE  
(Apartment House Employees No. 14)  
HARRY MORRISON  
(Bartenders No. 41)

### Law and Legislative Committee (Continued)

LILLIAN OLNEY  
(American Federation of Teachers No. 61)  
WALTER PIERCE  
(Barbers No. 148)  
J. SPALDING  
(Plumbers No. 442)  
NEAL WALLACE  
(Window Cleaners No. 44)

### DIRECTORS OF LABOR CLARION

(Vote for Five)

GEORGE S. HOLLIS  
(Typographical No. 21)  
WALTER OTTO  
(Retail Delivery Drivers)  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL  
(Teamsters No. 85)  
JAMES J. McTIERNAN  
(Blacksmiths and Helpers)  
FRED WETTSTEIN  
(Milk Wagon Drivers)  
M. F. WORMUTH  
(Street Carmen Division No. 518)

### DIRECTORS OF LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION

(Vote for Three)

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY  
(Technical Engineers No. 11)  
M. S. MAXWELL  
(Butchers No. 115)  
ANTHONY NORIEGA  
(Motion Picture Projectionists)  
JOHN F. SHELLEY  
(Bakery Drivers and Salesmen)



## Hotel Arbitrator Gives Version of Late Award

Fred G. Athearn, chairman of the original arbitration board which handed down the award following the hotel strike last year, last week addressed a letter to the adjustment board setting forth his views on certain features of the award which have come into dispute and which are now before the latter board which was set up in the award for adjudication of controversial matters that might later arise.

Lump sum payments of retroactive pay to employees discharged since the award have been objected to by the employers. The decision provided that such payments should be made on an installment basis and it is understood the employers are standing upon this provision with reference to all cases of retroactive pay.

Mr. Athearn in his letter declared it to be his original belief that the matter was covered by the state labor code, and that prior to the time the award was made the subject arose and verbal agreements were then made with hotel representatives on the board to permit full payment of retroactive wages to discharged workers. The letter continues:

"It now appears that the chairman was mistaken both as to the fact that the provisions of the labor code would take care of a situation where an employee was discharged or quit his job after December 21, and also as to the fact that there would be any disposition not to carry out the spirit of the provision governing retroactive pay as expressed by the chairman and representatives of the hotel employers."

The San Francisco Hotel Association, composed of the so-called secondary houses, is understood to have set up a new labor relations committee following the resignation of its former committee.

The adjustment committee for the major hotels has been meeting to pass upon numerous complaints, particularly from union members, following the original award.

Professor James Brenner, the present arbitrator, this week expressed his belief it was the intention of the original wage committee to let the state labor code decide the retroactive pay cases.

He ruled, however, that workers discharged or voluntarily resigned since December 21, but prior to February, are to be paid in full on February 1 if owed less than \$40.

If the amount is over \$40, but less than \$80, \$40 is due the worker on February 1, the remainder on February 10. If the amount is over \$80, amounts are to be divided between February 1 and February 10.

Workers discharged or resigned after January 31, but before February 10, are entitled to full retroactive pay on February 10.

After February 10, all dismissal retroactive pay matters rest with the sections of the California Labor Code, it was decided.

The California State Automobile Association had a membership of 81,532 at the close of 1937. A net gain of 10,365 during the year was the largest since 1925.

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### WHOLESALE PRICE RISE

Following the almost steady decline since the week ended September 25, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' general index of wholesale commodity prices advanced .2 per cent in the week ended January 15, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Lubin, who stated, "A sharp and significant rise of .8 per cent in prices of raw materials and the 1 per cent boost in market prices for farm products, were primarily responsible for the advance."

### Publicity Concerning Discipline On U. S. Ships Declared Harmful

A news dispatch from Washington this week stated that publicity about lack of discipline among American seamen on passenger vessels was deplored there as "exaggerated," "unfortunate" and "untimely" by heads of travel bureaus, preparing for the spring and summer tourist season.

Some travel bureau heads admitted there is some lack of discipline, but said it is exceptional and overplayed. They feared that if these cases continue to be played up business on American merchant ships will suffer.

### Bank Employees' Union

The Bank Employees' Union, Local No. 21030, A. F. of L., has made definite progress in its effort to negotiate with San Francisco banks. The negotiating committee, consisting of Karl H. Strutz, president, and Lee Williams, business agent, were given a unanimous vote of confidence by the membership at their meeting last Tuesday night.

Certain banks, realizing their responsibility under the laws of our country, have signified their willingness to negotiate. All of the banks admitted that the wage scale is fair and just. Our negotiating committee, however, has not been able to get all the banks to agree to negotiate an agreement covering the entire industry. Before going back to our original plan of dealing with the Anglo-California National Bank singly, the president and secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council were to make a final attempt to negotiate one agreement for the entire industry at the meeting of the San Francisco Clearing House Association on Thursday, January 27.

LEE WILLIAMS, Business Agent,  
KARL H. STRUTZ, President.

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## Big Oil Concerns and Officials Found Guilty

Declared by Attorney General Cummings to be "a major victory in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws," a jury in Madison, Wis., last Saturday brought in a verdict of guilty against sixteen of the nation's major oil companies and thirty leading oil men who were charged with conspiring to raise and fix the price of gasoline in ten mid-western states in 1935 and 1936. The trial had lasted since October 4.

A hearing will later be given on motions by the defense attorney to set aside the verdicts and for new trials. The corporate defendants are liable to maximum fines of \$5000 each, and the individual defendants to a similar penalty or up to a year in prison, or both.

The proceeding is stated to have been one of the largest and most important involving the industry since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company over twenty-five years ago.

### NEW COMMUNITY CHEST AGENCY

Mrs. Prudence Kwiecien has arrived in San Francisco from New York, where she had been employed for ten years, and will head the local Family Service Agency being started by the Community Chest with \$25,000 supplied by the Rosenberg Foundation. The new agency is described as contemplating "a place to which any person can turn for competent, understanding advice concerning a perplexing problem; a place that will help prevent despondency, delinquency, family strife and other social ills."

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

It is learned that the local branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific is preparing to hold a memorial service in honor of their departed comrade, Andrew Furuseth, but the date and other details of the program were not immediately available.

### Union Men, Attention

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